ARIZONA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT HERITAGE DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Plant Abstract Element Code: PDCAC0J0K0

Data Sensitivity: YES

CLASSIFICATION, NOMENCLATURE, DESCRIPTION, RANGE

ME: Pediocactus papyracanthus

ČOMMON NAME: paper-spined cactus, paperspined cactus, grama grass cactus, paper-spine

fish-hook cactus, paperspine fishhook cactus, Biznaga-bola de espinas de

papel [Spanish]

SYNONYMS: *Sclerocactus papyracanthus* (Engelm.) N.P. Taylor, *Toumeya*

papyracanthus Britton and Rose, Echinocactus papyracanthus Engelm,

Mammillaria papyracanthus Engelm.

FAMILY: Cactaceae

AUTHOR, PLACE OF PUBLICATION: *Pediocactus papyracanthus* (Engelm.) L.D. Benson, Cact. and Succ. Jour. 34(2): 61. 1962. *Mammillaria papyracantha* Engelm., Mem. Amer. Acad. Arts, n.s. 4: 49. 1849.

TYPE LOCALITY: USA: New Mexico: between the lower hills near Santa Fe in loose sandy red soil.

TYPE SPECIMEN: HT: MO. Fendler, 15 May 1847.

TAXONOMIC UNIQUENESS: Currently in Arizona, the species *papyracanthus* is tracked under the genus *Pediocactus*, however, there is some question as to whether this species should be tracked under the genus *Sclerocactus*.

DESCRIPTION: Ribbed, solitary or slowly branching, dark green cylindrical stem, 2.5-20.0 cm (1.0-8.0 in.) tall. Spines are dense, mostly obscuring the stem. Radial spines 6-8 per cluster, ashy-white, 3.0 mm long. Tubercles up to 5 mm long. Central spines usually 1-2 (occasionally 3-4), flexible, grooved, flattened, twisted, papery in texture, 1.8-3.8 cm (0.7-1.5 in.) long. Whitish bell-shaped flowers with a brownish central stripe, 1.8-2.5 cm (0.7-1.0 in) long and 1.8-2.6 cm (0.7-1.0 in.) wide. The green fruits are spherical, 1.2-2.0 cm long, turning tan and splitting when mature. Seeds are black, covered with minute bumps, irregularly oval in shape, slightly flattened, and 2.5 mm long.

AIDS TO IDENTIFICATION:

ILLUSTRATIONS: Line drawing and photo (Benson, 1969: p. 187 (photo), p. 188 (line drawing).

Line drawing (A Handbook of Rare and Endemic Plants of New Mexico, 1984: p. 121).

Line drawing (Reichenbacher, 1991: Fig. 809)

Color photos (In USDA PLANTS, http://plants.usda.gov)

Color photos (In

http://page.freett.com/xoxoa/images/sclerocactus_papyracanthus.htm)

Color photos (*In* http://www.tribecacteairt.com/toumeya.html)

TOTAL RANGE: Colorado Desert from Texas to north of Santa Fe, New Mexico, to eastern Arizona, south into Mexico.

RANGE WITHIN ARIZONA: Found in southern Navajo County on the middle LCR (Little Colorado River) drainage and the Mogollon Plateau; possibly in Apache County.

SPECIES BIOLOGY AND POPULATION TRENDS

GROWTH FORM: Perennial succulent.

PHENOLOGY: Flowers April/May – June.

BIOLOGY: Plants usually found in or near tufts or fairy rings of blue grama grass (*Bouteloua gracilis*). Papery spines resemble dried grass leaves. Stems shrink during dry seasons, leaving only the papery spines visible above ground.

HABITAT: Grows in open flats in grasslands and pinyon-juniper woodlands, associated with grama grass, where it is seldom seen thanks to its excellent camouflage (its spines resemble dried blue grama leaves).

ELEVATION: 5,000 - 7,300 ft. (1525 - 2227 m). In Arizona based on HDMS unpublished records (AGFD, accessed 2003), elevation ranges from 5,060-6,520 ft (1542-1987 m).

EXPOSURE: Open

SUBSTRATE: Restricted to fine, sandy clay loams and red sandy soils; rarely gypseous.

PLANT COMMUNITY: Pinyon-juniper woodland, Great Plains grassland, and Chihuahuan Desert grassland. Dominant associated species include: *Aristida fendleri* (Fendler's three-awn), *Bouteloua eriopoda* (black grama), *Bouteloua gracilis* (blue grama), *Chrysothamnus nauseosus* (rubber rabbitbrush), *Hilaria jamesii* (galleta), *Oryzopsis hymneoides* (Indian ricegrass), *Senecio douglasii* var. *longilobus* (thread leaf groundsel), *Sporobolus airoides* (alkali sacaton), *S. cryptandrus* (sand dropseed), and *Stipa neomexicana* (New Mexico feathergrass). Other species that it may be associated with include: *Artemisia bigelovii*,

Atriplex canescens, Ceratoides lanata, Gutierrezia sarothrae, Muhlenbergia sp., Opuntia polyacantha, and Yucca sp.

POPULATION TRENDS: Assumed to have been quite abundant (at least in parts of range), but now sharply reduced due to degradation of rangeland, collection and development. In 1994, Matthews reported "only 6-20 occurrences globally, and is imperiled and vulnerable to extinction throughout its range." Its highly conspicuous nature makes it a difficult species to locate and study.

SPECIES PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT STATUS: None (USDI, FWS 1996)

[C2 USDI, FWS 1993] [C2 USDI, FWS 1990] [C2 USDI, FWS 1985] [C2 USDI, FWS 1983] [C1 USDI, FWS 1980]

[PTN-T USDI, FWS 1975]

STATE LIST STATUS: Salvage Restricted (ARS, ANPL 1999)

[Salvage Restricted (ARS, ANPL 1993)]

OTHER STATUS: New Mexico: Endangered

Forest Service Sensitive (USDA FS Region

3 1999)

[Forest Service Sensitive (USDA FS Region

3 1990)]

Category 4 (Navajo Endangered Species

List, 1994)

Vulnerable (IUCN, 1998)

Appendix I (CITIES, 1983)

[Appendix II (CITIES, 1975)]

MANAGEMENT FACTORS: Threats: Cactus and succulent trade. Degradation of habitat due to overgrazing and trampling by livestock; off-road vehicle traffic; urbanization.

CONSERVATION MEASURES TAKEN:

SUGGESTED PROJECTS: Status surveys needed, along with reproductive biology and ecology studies.

LAND MANAGEMENT/OWNERSHIP: Arizona: BLM – Safford Field Office; USFS - Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest; Arizona State Land Department; Private. New Mexico: BLM; DOD; USFS; State of New Mexico; Private.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION

REFERENCES:

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Phillips et al. 1982: Recommended for federal Threatened status.

Revised: 1989-11-28 (SST)

1991-04-21 (BKP) 1995-06-06 (DBI) 1997-08-20 (SMS) 2003-12-11 (SMS) To the user of this abstract: you may use the entire abstract or any part of it. We do request, however, that if you make use of this abstract in plans, reports, publications, etc. that you credit the Arizona Game and Fish Department. Please use the following citation:

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